

have never been properly educated. The Master and other principal officers, too, what is it they cannot do or undo for a Lodge? By good example they may raise it to the highest position and prosperity; by evil example they may not only ruin the Lodge with which they are associated, but may also cause discredit to the whole body of Freemasons.

Looking to the source from which the large sums annually contributed to the Masonic Institutions is derived, we find this principle strongly illustrated. Lodges which support the Charities once, do so, in most instances, again and again, and the example thus set, is followed by the members individually. In most of the lodges which make a feature of supporting the Institutions, we find a very large per centage of the members have personally qualified either as life subscribers or life governors of one or more of the institutions, irrespective of the share they take in voting and providing the lodge grant, while, on the other hand, we find that the members of a Lodge which seldom or ever votes a donation to the Charities, seldom emerge from among the non-subscribing portion of the fraternity. In illustration of our views as to what can be done, we may point to the Kilburn Lodge, No. 1608, which has now existed about nine years. During that time it had won for itself and its members a reputation for Charity which any lodge would be proud of; and how has this reputation been acquired? Firstly and mainly, by the force of good example. This lodge has made an annual grant of twenty-five guineas to the institutions taking each in turn, and the brethren have supported that grant in a truly praiseworthy manner. During a period of seven years of the Lodge's existence, no less a sum than £1,040 was subscribed by it and its members to the charities, thus clearly proving that the good example set in the lodge, of voting a good round sum each year, has been an incentive to

its members to adopt a similarly liberal course. The sum we have referred to represents an average of close upon \$150 per annum, and that sum, from a young and comparatively small lodge, is a stronger demonstration than any other we can give, of what it is possible to accomplish, if only the desire is shown to do so, and a proper example is set by those at the head of affairs. It is not desirable that we should attempt to discover a representative body for the opposite view of the case; those of our readers who know of a lodge which shows little or no interest in its work, can judge for themselves whether the neglect is due to the want of a good example or otherwise.—*Freemason's Chronicle*.

OHIO.—The time of the meeting of the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery of Ohio, have been changed. Grand Council and Grand R. A. Chapter will meet at Cleveland on Tuesday, October 6, 1885, and the Grand Commandery on Thursday, October 8, 1885.

BRO. W. H. SMITH, editor of the *Portland (Maine) Masonic Journal*, says:—

"If it is a sin against Masonry, then we were born in sin and our grand sires were also. We are partial to Masonry as we found it. Neither the Grand Lodge of England or Ireland prohibits public installation. We speak from personal knowledge, having been made in an Irish Lodge and afterwards installed in public as Master of an English, by virtue of a dispensation from the Provincial Grand Master, who represented the Earl of Zetland, at that time Grand Master. The truth is there is more public display of Masonry in Great Britain than in any other country. It is very wordy and ostentatious besides."